CUT FOOD is more conveniently fed than that which is not. We have a dog and a dog power by which the hay is cut for quite a number of animals. It is not that chaffing hey, straw, &c., and steaming certain kinds of food, adds to its nutritive value so much as that it renders it easily assimilated by the digestive system. Let cows giving suild be fed with a view to milk and butter.

HORSES should be fed according to their work, but let them be well groomed. Hay and oats, with now and then a feed of carrots, are, in our opinion, the best general food for horses. When thus fed, they thrive better than when fed on hay and oats alene, probably not so much on account the cutriment in the carrots as upon its kind and influence in causing a wholesome appropria-tion of the other food. Such is the result of ex-

Sheep and their Winter management we will speak of at another time. SWINE

for breeding purposes should be kept clean, warm, in a healthy growing condition, but not that. Pattening swine must be "pashed forward," and especially for home use should be "finished" with peas and oats, which will make the flesh solid and transparent. Some lovers of good bacon know this. Indian corn is too oily to lay the foundation for solid transparent beautiful. the foundation for solid, transparent, beautiful bacon. Oh! delicious theme; but we have no

room for it now. A hog without appetite, we imagine, like the "lord of creation," lives with little pleasure to himself or profit to anybody else. Sell him or kill him. It won't pay to keep him.

Poultry, aside from a dry house, cleanliness, warmth, ventilation, san light, a choice variety

of food, pure water, dry earth, prepared muck, ashes, plaster, &c., especially laying hens, should have animal food to make up for want of insects, to which they are accustomed in out door life at other seasons. "Scraps" are a cheap source of

Plowing at this late date, is in order in many regions of country, and the doing of it will greatly increase and facilitate the labors of Spring. (Seeds should be cleaned and labeled, protected from mice, and put away in a dry, cool place.

Celety in trenches will need additional cover-

'ing, proportioned to the severity of the weather. Spinach should be mulched.
Cold frames should be ventilated on every favorable opportunity. In severe weather and frosty nights, protect with mats or shutters. Trap or poison mice if they infest the beds.
Window plants should be syringed to recommend

Window plants should be syringed to remove dust, thus showing the beauty of the foliage as well as keeping the plants in health, Let them have plenty of light and air.

Manure should be composted for the kitchem garden, for next season's use.

Make a marker. It will be handy to have in the Series.

e Spring.

Hot bed sashes should be repaired and painted.

Make straw mats to protect frames in early

Spring.
Restic work may be made. A man of ingenuity will construct a variety of pleasing forms and useful things.

Gates are better than bars. Make some now.

Jabor saving machinery, no matter how good it is, needs intelligence and care to keep it in order as well as to use jt. See that it is ready for use. Put all implements under cover, clean up the premises, and let system and tidiness be the order of the day.—Pen and Plow.

Feeding Stock in the Winter.

In traveling over the country in the Winter season, one will almost invariably see some very poor stock, such as cows, sheep and hogs. Some times, too, we see horses that are so reduced in fleshas to make it doubtful whether they ever will be useful again. We have seen just such specimens, too, when the farm to which they belonged was dotted over with straw stacks, corn fodder, etc. We don't see how farmers who are so fortunate as to have plenty of straw and corn fodder can thus allow their stock to suffer, rather than to feed it to them. If cows, hogs and sheep are worth keeping at all, they are worth well. And the farmer who thinks h can make more by starving his stock through the Winter, and selling his straw and fodder, there-by depriving his over worked land of its needed fertilizers, is sadly mistaken. When Spring sets in his stock are so reduced in flesh and strength that it will require at least three times the usual amount of feed to bring them up into good condition again. A horse that has been thus starved during the Winter is very weak in the Spring. By patting him right into hard work and strong feed he soon fails; breaks down under the lash of his master's whip, and is ruined forever. We believe it to be one of the most sinful things that any human being can perpetrate on the dumb creature to starve all Winter, and when dumb creature to starve all Winter, and when Spring comes to hitch him to a big plow, and when the ribs and hip-bones almost penetrate through his skin, start him out into the field, ex-pecting him to perform the labor of a large, fat horse, that has been well taken care of during the Winter, and is now stout, healthy and vigor-

We love to see nice, fat, plump horses, smooth-haired cows, and well fed hogs at all times.

There are two ways to have such: first, by get-ting good breeds, and second, by feeding well.
We shall always find that the owner of such stock is blessed with prosperity. The old pro-verb says, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Cincinnati Gasette.

Care of Hoge. The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food food. He will eat animal and heroaccous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upon all." To select food for him, then, is not the thing. Though you can fatten him on one kind of food, you cannot do so economically. Take whatever breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest results from a given amount of food; that is the point that gives the profit in hog husbandry. The from a given amount of food; that is the point that gives the profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food, then, is to be sought, if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean also that which be relishes and thrives upon. Coru alone, though the great hog feed (made a spe-cialty) is not the most advantageous. The ex-ception to this is the west, where corn is very cheap. But even there, other grain and feed ad-ded, will produce a better growth of muscle and fast.

All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite will then be satisfied, and all the wants of his system be supplied. Grass in Summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him all the year round, a clover field. Milk suits him all the year round, and assists a rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an nid to the digestion of more solid food. He likes regetables; they stimulate his appetite—not only for the vegetables, but for the more concentrated and richer food. Though a hog, he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease, to many allments; but most of these are caused by abuses in panagement. Where he is well attended to and supplied with a variety of good food, he seldom suffers from disease.—Ex.

First impression in regard to the plan of hauling manure direct from the stable to the field, and spreading it on the surface without regard to the depth of snow or frozen condition of the ground, seems to be that it is extravagant and wasteful, but on looking closer it will be seen that there is absolutely no waste. If applied while the snow is deep, it remains intact until the snow melts. It then sinks into the ground at the roots of the plant, if on meadow, or if on plowed ground, it remains on the surface, ready to be worked into the soil in preparing for the crop. Of course it would not do to spread manure during Winter in ravines or anything that is apt to be overflowed with water at any season. My experience is, that it is best to apply manure Top Dressing Land in Winter. "Of Your nose is as cold as ice," a Boston father thought the beard his daughter exclaim the other exerting, as he was reading in the next room, the stable to the field. Last Winter I top dressed eight acres of newly seeded ground in this way, and cut an extraordinary crop of grass this sesson, while newly seeded fields near by were so badly hove by the frost that grass roots could have been raked up by the cart load. I credit the preservation of mine to the top dressing it received during the Winter.—Cor. Hasbandsan.

Says 'he Betvidere, Ill., Standard: "The corn raised this year lacks in untritious qualities; also discounts. A hog or horse, say the farmers, requires to eat all the while, and then acts as if half starved. This accounts for the thin pork. The corn never really reached maturity, but was promaterely ripened by the drouth and extreme heat. It will not do for seed corn."

"Of Your nose is as cold as ice," a Boston father thought he heard his danghter exclaim the other thought he heard his danghter exclaim the other thought he heard his danghter exclaim the other working, as he was reading in the next room. He walked in for an explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofs and the young fellow was at one end of the sofs and the girl at the other, while both looked so innocent and unconcious that the old gentlemen concluded that his cars had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

A MAN who was labering under the influence of liquor, yesterday opened the sitting room door at one end of the depot, and exclaimed: "I want to get married—I'm worth a million dollars" There were sixteen ladies in the room, and a man who looked around and watched them, says that every single one dropped her eyes, puckered up heart. It will not do for seed corn."

The origin of Easter eggs—A hen.

The fun of the Thing.

THE BETTER LANGUAGE. Many and many a year ago,
When we old folks were young.
In giving language to our thoughts,
We used our mother tongue.

But now the age has grown so fast, The old words are forgot, And nothing will suffice us now, But slang that is red-hot.

In those old times, we never said, Of Joe, or Tom, or Bill, In speaking of their penmanship, "He slings a nasty quill."

In speaking of a man of sense.

"His judgment's good," they said;
But now they say, "The old sardine
Has got a level head." Once, angry words would lead to blows; But now, when a "galoot" "Gives too much chin," of "pats on frills," We "paste him on the shoot."

In sorrow they then spoke of death, With pule and trembling lip; But now, "He's handed in his checks," Or, "The duffer slipped his grip."

Theo, as they grasped a friendly hand, They said, "How do you do!" They said, "How do you do?"

They said, "How do you do?"

But now. "What have you got that's fresh?"

Or. "Well, old chap, what's new?"

Then, "He plays billiards well," we said of one excelled by few; But now, "Well, he is not a slouch; He shoves a healthy one."

Once on a time, a man danced well— Alas! 'tis so no more; ''He's just the man can shake himself, When you beest him on the floor."

A man once used to go to lunch, When eating time drew near; But now, he'll "wrastle with his hash," Or "tackle his daily beer."

Old friends, at meeting, used to pledge Each other in a cup; But now it is, "Here's to yer, Bill!" And, "George, just hang that up!" Oh! give me back those good old days. When both the old and young Used pone but true old-fashioned words, And slang was never sluing.

It was a sweet, balmy morning in April last, that I took passage in the "Concordin," for one of the un-river landings. As is the case on most of our packets, the company was a pleasant one—sociable, and tolerably well acquainted. It was sociable, and tolerably well acquainted. It was no difficult matter, therefore, to "insipunte" a social game of euclire, by way of relieving the monotony of the trip. A tall, hardy son of the woods, rough clad, and with his long rifle hard by in a corner, had been sitting near us, with a half disconsolate, half decided look, during most of the game, and was finally invited, when a va-caucy occurred, to "take a hand." ancy occurred, to "take a hand."
"If you mean that game," was the reply, "I tell

was interrogated, therefore, to this end and effect.

"Well, you see, geotlemen," he replied, "I was first raised in old Kaintuck, and the only game we ever played there was Old Siedge. Now the Jack was some in that. You see, father and me came down the lower Massassipi on a trading trip, and brought a most almighty fine hoss along with us. I thought a heap of that hoss, gentlemen, I did. Well, father got to playing with some fellers one night, and I got sleepy and went to roost. About midnight, I heard father come into the room a cussin' to himself mightily.

come into the room a cussin' to himself mightily.
Says I, 'Old man, what's the fass?''
"'Well,' says he, drawing a powerful breath,
'I've lost the hoss, Bill, a playin them darn'

cards.'

'Y cards.'

'A playin cards!' says I, for I knew he was a team—an' who beat you at Old Sledge!'

"Old Sledge,' says he, a sorter drawin' up his dignity, 'it was another sorter game from that. They called it Fuker, I rather reckon, for the Jack—yes, the Jack tack the dee like a d—u.'
That's what got me, and that's what lost the hoss, Bill'

"Gentlemen, I don't play Yuker, my-self, I don't, gentle-men!"

And with this chalition he stalked away, but the scene is as vividly before me now, as at the time of its occurrence.

"A playin cards!' says I, for I knew he was a team—an' who beat you at least of soid.

To take a glass of soid, or toddy, or sangaree, or mint drops, on a Sammer day under the impression that it is safer and better than a glass of water.

To persuade yourself that you are destroying one unpleasant odor by introducing another; that is, trying to sweeten your unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, can de cologne or rose water; the best perfume being clean and well washed garments.

Why some People are Poor.

An Inquisitive Yonkee.

A peering New Englander overtook a gentle-man who was travelling on horseback, notwith-standing the disadvantage of having lost a leg. His currosity was awakened, as he rode alongside of him, to know how he chanceds to meet with such a misfortune.

"Been in the army, I guess?"
"Never was in the army in my life," was the

"Fit a duel?" "Never fought a duel, sir."
"Horse throwed you off, I guess,

of that sort f" "No, sir; nothing of that kind."

Jonathan tried various dodges, but to no effect; and at last, almost out of patience with himself, as well as with the gentleman, whose patient was very commendable, he determined on a d rect inquiry as to the nature of the accident by

which the gentleman had lost his leg.
"I will tell you," replied the traveller, "on condition that you will promise not to ask me anoth er question "Agreed!" exclaimed the eager listener.
"Well, sir," remarked the gentleman, "it was

"Bit off!" cried Jonathan. "Wa'al, I declare I should just like to know what on airth bit it

Western Etignette.

A Yankee out West, who recently wrote home to his mother that he had seen a live Hoosier, has sent her home another epistle, on Western etiquette. Here it is:

sent her home another epistle, on Western etiquette. Here it is:

"Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man he lies, as you can down East, without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty long story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper.' Says he, 'Lay there, stranger,' and in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. "Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it!' Says he, 'You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, aren't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols'—which he held in his hands—'shall cure you of the disorder antirely; so don't, fear stranger.' So I knelt down and apologized. I admire the country much, but darn me if I can stand so much, etiquette; it always takes me unawares." quette; it always takes me unawares."

Washington Customs.—Many years ago, when David Crockett was a member of Congress, and had returned to his constituents after his first session, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Wash-

"What time do they dine at Washington, Colone! "asked one.
"Why," said he, "common people, such as you here, get their dinners at 1 o'clock, but the gentry and big uns dine at 3. As for the Representatives, we dine at 4; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals till 5."
"Well, when does the President fodder!" asked

"Old Hickory!" exclaimed the Colonel, at-tempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station; "Old Hickory! well, he don't dine till next day."

Wagging Another Bone.—A New Hampshire school teacher was questioning one of his classes upon the anatomy of the human body, and, standing upon one foot, and swinging the other foot and limb, he inquired how many bones he was moving. Several incorrect answers were given at first, but after it had been answered correctly, the question was asked if any of the scholars thought differently.

A little fellow, not yet in his teens, raised his hand immediately, signifying, that he disagreed with his schoolmates, and the teacher repeating the question, "How many bones was I moving!" was astonished to hear the little chap increase the proper number by one, in the same breath giving as his reason: "You were moving your jawbone, too." WAGGING ANOTHER BONE.-A New Hampshire

"O! YOUR nose is as cold as ice," a Boston fa-ther thought he beard his daughter exclaim the other evening, as he was reading in the next room. He walked in for an explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofa and the girl at the other, while both looked so innocent and un-concions that the old geutlemen concluded that his ears had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

Aseful and Curious.

How to Avoid Taking Cold.

A cold is simply a development of diseased condition, which may have been latent or requiring the flame of disease. That this is usually the correct view of cold as a disease producing agent made ordinary circumstances, may be made plain by reflection upon personal experience even to the most ordinary understanding. When the human body is at its prime—with youth, vigor, purify and a good constitution on its side—no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs and rheumatic pains may be disregarded and no ill effects casue. But let the blood become impure, let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infirmities of age be belt by occasional derangements in some vital part, either from inherited or acquired abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease which will casue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity, or the pre-existing fault of organic processes. It follows from these facts and considerations that the secret of avoiding these unpleasant consequences, thought to spring wholly from the action of cold upon the body, has little dependance upon exposure, but a great deal upon an impure and weak condition of vital process. In other words, with an average or superior constitution and an intelligent observance of all the How to Avoid Taking Cold. other words, with an average or superior consti-tution and an intelligent observance of all the laws of health, men and women could not take cold if they wanted to; they might be exposed to the action of cold to a degree equal to beasts of the field, and with like impunity. But in case of persons with feeble constitutions, and who dis-regard, knowingly or otherwise, the condition of healthy existence, no degree of care will prevent the taking of cold, as it is termed. They may live in houses feembated with all the precision of a last houses fegulated with all the precision of a hot house, they may eover themselves with the most highly protective clothing the market provides, and yet they will take cold. I do not think the consumptive person lives, or ever will live, even if kept in a temperature absolutely uniform, and clothed in a wholly faultless manner, in whom the well known signs of one cold after another will not be appropriate. whom the well known signs of one cold after another will not be apparent. But, on the other hand, there are those who, like the late Sir Heary Holland, of good constitutions, are living in accordance with the laws of health, may travel as he did from the tropics to the arctics, again and again, clad only in an ordinary dress coat, and yet scarcely know what it is to have a cold or sickness of any kind. The truth is, that to avoid taking cold from ordinary or even extraordinary exposure, the vital process must be made strong enough to rise above the untoward influence of external conditions.—The Sanitarian. Foolish Habits.

Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, enumerates several practices of the careless public, which "If you mean that game," was the reply, "I tell you no, sirs."

The reply was given in so emphatic a manner, and with such apparent fervor of feeling, that all felt a curiosity to know the cause of his antipathy to this favorite game of our country. He was interrogated, therefore, to this end and effect.

"Well, you see, gentlemen," he replied, "I was first raised in old Kaintuck, and the only game we ever played there was Old Sledge. Now the Jack was 'some' in that. You see, father and me came down the lower Massassipi on a trading

To take exercise, or walk for the health, when To take exercise, or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct ruges repose.

To guzzle down a glass of cold water on getting up in the morning without any feeling of thirst, mader the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing out qualities.

To sit down to a table and force yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite, but a decided aversion to food.

Cream is allowed to mould and spoil. Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles. The scrubbing brash is left in the water. White handled knives are thrown into hot water. Brooms are never hung up, and are spoiled. Disti-cloths are hung where inter can destroy. Tubs are left in the sum to dry and fall ansat. Cluthes are left on where mice can destroy. Thus are left in the sun to dry and fall apart. Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind. The pie-crust is left to sonr instead of making a few tarts for tea. Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy. Vegetables are thrown away that would do to warm for break-fast. The cork is left out of the sugar jar, and flies take possession. Bits of meat are through flies take possession. Bits of meat are thrown out, that would make hashed meat or bash. Coffee, tea, pepper, and spices are left to stand open and loose their strength. Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the wine wants scald-

A GOOD SUGGESTION .- A writer in the Londo A Good Suggestion.—A writer in the London Builder suggests that thick glass might be easily and cheaply cemented to the walls of hospitals, etc. It would be non-absorbent, imperishable, easily cleaned, readily repaired if damaged by accident, and, unlike paper and paint, would be as good as at first. Glass can be cut or bent to conform to any required shape. If desired, the plates may be colored any cheerful tint. The non-absorbent quality is the most important for hospitals and prisons, and we should think it worthy the consideration of architects.

HOME MADE WEATHER GAUGE.-A cheap rometer may be made as follows: In 11 finid drachms of alcohol dissolve 21½ drachms of camphor. Then in another vessel dissolve 9 fluid drachms of water. Both solutions having been accomplished, pour the two solutions together into a four-onnee phial of clear glass, shake well, and cover at the neck with a piece of linen or cotton cloth. This simple instrument placed in a good light out of the sunshine, will indicate coming storms by a display of heavily. coming storms by a display of beautiful chemical crystals, or approximating fair weather by a per-fectly clear body.

VENTILATING SLEEPING ROOMS.-A piece of wood, three inches high and exactly as long as the breadth of the window, is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill, and the sash drawn closely up-on it. If the slip has been well fitted, there will on it. If the stip has been wen inten, there will be no draft in consequence of the displacement of the sash at its lower part; but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one, and between the two bars perpendicular currents of air, not felt, will enter and leave the

It is easy to mark your name upon steel by a process called etching. Coat over the tools with a thin layer of wax or hard tallow, by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax; warm it until it flows and let it cool. When hard, mark your name through the wax with a graver, and apply some aquafortis (nitric acid); after a few moments wash off the acid thoroughly with water, warm the metal enough to melt the wax, and wipe it off with a soft rag. The letters will be found etched into the steel.

Curing Hams.—A good way is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the salt on them until the shank looks white and the skin draws down tight; when this is the appearance, the hams are ready to smoke.—New Fork World.

A MEASURING PAIL.—A very handy thing is a pail so graduated and marked that one can tell at a glance how many quarts of fruit or milk are in it. A six quart pail can be measured carefully, and the manufacture of the carefully. and then marked with a little ridge round the pail—make with a little ridge running of the tin, like the ridges that are put on stove pipes. Any good tinsmith can make one, and make it acurately enough to serve as a measure for quarts. Pails thus marked become almost indessuppashle.

A LONDON writer describes a complete cure ef-A LONDON writer describes a complete cure effected upon him under an attack of typhoid fever by a well known process of "packing," the patient being swathed in a wet sheet, and then a blanket wrapped round him over the sheet. "The sheet is renewed-every ten minutes or quarter of an hour. It will be found that each sheet will reduce the fever from three to seven degrees. This process is continued for an hour."

An English physician during a lecture to a fe-male audience, on the uses of alcoholic bever-ages, asserted that the "babics of London are never sober from their birth until they are wean-

ICE WALES.—Common salt thrown freely on ice, will dissolve it as effectually as red hot coals, and is better for cleaning walks than shovels or

KEROSENE OIL FOR FURNITURE.—Kerosene ell is the best furniture oil: it cleanses, adds a polish, and preserves from the ravages of insects.



AND MACHINE SHOP ner Eighth and Messaule Streets, ST. JOSEPH. MO.

BURNSIDE, CROWTHER & ROGERS. Steam Engines and Bolle and and repaired. House Castings, Store Fronts, Iron Work for Julis, Mill Work of all kinds, &c., &c., made and shipped to order. All work warranted. Charges reasonable. Highest price paid for old iron, brass and copper.

JOHN F. WILSON,

(LATE WILSON & MOREHEAD,) GENERAL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Sign of Green Front, . outhwest Corner Public Square TROY, KANSAS.

BUYING our Goods from first bands, in Eastern mar kets, we can and will sell as cheap as any house in the Hintyrey).

MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. GLAMAN,



uthwest Corner Public Square, TROY, KANSAS.

WORK done in the best style, and warranted. We make the celebrated "Peterson & Glaman Book" Repairing done with promptness and despatch.

Hjuly 2dy 1.

JOHN FRANK KOTSCH,

Boots & Shoes,

Sign of the Big Boot, West of Public Square, TROY, KANSAS,

Is prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order, in the beat style. His long experience in the business, together with the fact that he is an excellent judge of leather and other shownaker's stock, enable him to do first-class work, and use none but the best unterial.

Banner

TRACY & PARKER, Proprietors.

TROY, KANSAS, MANUFACTURE

Fancy and Medium Grades of Flour. And Bolted Corn Meal.

Bran and Ground Feed Constantly on Hand Cash Paid for Wheat and Corn.

M. R. HUGHES & CO., DONIPHAN, KANSAS,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes Groceries and Hardware. Also, Dealers in

Grain, Country Produce, Hides, &c. L. M SEA, Business Manager.

BOOTS AND

SHOES. I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public, that I am now better than ever prepared to manufacture to order every style and description of Boots and Shoez-coarse fine, pegged or sewed—in the neatest and most substantia

A variety of Learning and the best article size of those who prefer it.

Making and repairing done to order; and the best article f ready made work on hand at all times. Shop on Main street, sign of the Rig Boot, nearly opposite C. W. Nores' Store.

PHILIP KELLY.

White Cloud, Kansas, August 8, 1872.

CITY MEAT MARKET, West Side Public Square, near Boders' Bank, TROY, : : ; ; : KANSAS.

CHARLES BURKHALTER

KEPS a constant supply of Meats of the choicest qual-ities, and of all kimbs, which he will sell as low as the times admit. The shop is open at all seasonable hours, and customers can always have just what they call for. Wanted to low, fat beef eathe, for which the highest market price will be paid. The highest price paid for Hides and Furs.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Syphilis, Gonorrhan, Gleet, Stricture, Occhitis, Hernin, or Rupture, all Urium; Diseases and Syphilitic or Aercurint affec-tions of the thront, skin or bones, are treater with sense likely

with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles.

Spectmatorrhon, Sexual Debitity and Impotency, as the result of self-shate in youth, actual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: nerroteness, seminal emission, debitity, dismess of sight, defective memory, pisspite on the face, physical decay, accession to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual femory, elements, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual femory, elements, marriage Improper or unbappy, are permanently circel. Pamphlet (26 pages) relating to the above, sent in sold estrology, for two postage stamps.

Biscance peculiar to wassen, such as imenorrhors, Dysmenorrhora, Menorrhogie, Lebourchen, or whites, Chlorosis, Diseases and displacements of the Woods, Sternity, etc., successfully treated. Descriptive pamphlet sent senied for two stamps. Age with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a Physician treating thousands of cases every year, acquires great skill. Physicians, knowing this, frequently recommend persons to my care. Confidential consultation, personally or by letter, free and invited. When it is broonvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by express or mail overywhere. Curable cases guaranteed, where doubt exists, it is frankly stated. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, 12 M. to 1 P. M. Persons arricing fathe city of any hour, may come direct to the office, if at night, ring the Door Bell.

The establishment (a whole house of twelve rosma) as the most extensive in the country, embracing facepting apartments. Medicated Vapor Baths: a comprehensive Luboratory, where all medicanes used in the establishment are prepared; and most important of all, the Library, where the old and latest simular works of all the schools of medicine are found; also Anatomical Pates, life size and colored to life illustrating diseased conditions, which have been procur, ed from Paris, France, regardless of expenses, and not to be found in any other

CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATURE, 1852.

Testimonials.

Says Rev. J. D. Smith, D. D. of Chicago: -"We feel warranted in pronouncing this School, the Mt. Carroll Seminary, for all the highest purposes of education, one of the best in our knowledge. We regard it as unsurpassed in the West, whether as respects tro judiciousness of the discipline, or the ubstantial value of the instruction."

Says the Examining Committee:-"Taken altogether, the exercises demonstrated that the Mt. Carroll Seminary still stands where it has stood for the lest fifteen years, the peer of any similar institution in the West. The able corps of Teachers, and the marvellous defree of thoroughness with which everything attempted is carried through, aside from its many other attractions, render it a most d strable place for a young lady to qualify herself for the du-ties of life. * * It is no wonder the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained its present high position, as one of the sery best schools for young ladies in our

Says a reporter of the Examination and Anniversary Exercises of the year just closed; - "The school never been fuller, nor did itself more credit, than at the close of the present year."

Te annexed engraving is a correct representation

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

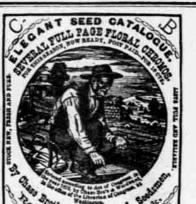
MUSIC!

We confidently believe that no similar Institution in the West can offer superior facilities to those who wish to make MUSIC A SPECIALTY. Diplomas and Medals conferred on Students completing the course in Music. Twelve conferred in one year. The Musical department above numbered 155 papils during one school year. Every pupil in Music receives texts (1880). Practice from one to eight hours duity. DRAWING, CRAYONS AND PAINTING theroughly taught. A Teachers Course a surranged for those having Teaching is view, and those completing it satisfactorily will receive a Teacher's Diploma. Practically also offered to the worthy who are usedly, and wish to prepare for usefulness. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, by scores, have been materially aided, and some entirely obsented, under this provision. DATGHTERS or CLERGYMEN have a discount of one-third from all expenses, except the Ornamental branches. DATGHTERS who died in service, have twitten feer in the entire English course. MANUAL LABOR furnished those who wish to economise expenses. Testimonials of Character expected from all strangers applying.

The School Year Opens Second Thursday in September, being the 221 Year under one Principal.

STUBENTS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME, and bills made from time of first entering. Expenses exceedingly moders to for advantages offered. A Copy of the Oread, (the Lieuts' Journal.) giving particulars, will be sent rate to all wishing information concerning the School. Enclose postage, and address af

Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Illinois.





HARNESS And Saddle Shop, MAIN STREET, SOUTH-WEST OF PUBLIC SQU TROY, ::: : KANSAS

S ADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, manufactures and keeps for sole, Harness, Sabilies, Bridles, Collars, &c. All kinds of work done upon short notice, and existanction guaranteed.

--\$20--WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONI N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to

Perpetual World's Fair.

permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit nd sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invenion; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most weal thy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high, (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which ... e all for \$20 each, are s red by a first mortgage on the land and building and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of \$150,000 each; this

money being the interest on the amount of the whole log

\$100.000!

Or \$35,000, or \$10,000, or \$5,000, or \$3,000, &c., &c. 3d Premium Drawing, March 1st, 1875. 4th Series Drawing, April 5th, 1875. Capital Premium, \$100.000. These Drawings take place every THEEK MONTHS, and

entually avent noxo will participate in them.

Post Office Drawer 29.

Address, for Bonds and full information, MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS, 23 Park Row, New York.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter P. O. Money Order. Postponements impossible under this plan. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

The Oread MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

large Anadome Liney of the Address free. Address PRINCIPAL MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

A PORTUNE.—How! By speculating in assessed and gold. Capital \$10 to \$100; will pay \$100 to \$1,000 a month. Pull explanation sent free. W. P. HUBBELL & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 29 Wall Street, New York. Box 2002.

For CARDS, TICKETS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.

BICKFORD & SINCLAIR. (Successors to WM. M. SHEPHERD.) Near Southwest Corner Public Square, SIGN OF "RED FRONT,"

TROY, KANSAS, DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Putty, Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Also, a Large Assortment of WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Goods Sold for Cash Only. Prescriptions carefully Compounded at all le

CLEMENT POPE. Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors,

Lime, Hair, Cement, Plaster Paris, Saturated and Plain Building Paper. The Finest Assortment of Building Material in the City, at the Lowest Cash Prices. YARD AND OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

> TROY, KANSAS. MT. CARROLL SEMINARY

OFFERS Organs and all Musical Instruments AT REDUCED PRICES

Desired,

Elegant Parlor Grand Pianos, \$500 to \$1,200. Melodeons—From\$40 to \$300.

Other Musical Merchandise at corresponding rates. Our facilities for furnishing Musical Merchandise are such

DEFY COMPETITION! We can save to every purchaser of an Organ. Plano, &c., from \$25 to \$150, and on the high priced instruments, we as high as \$500 from the usual retail prices.

SEE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY IN LOCAL COLUMN. All instruments I sell are forwarded directly from the manufacturers, and their warrantee for five years bre given. TRY US BEFORE PURCHASING.

Send to us for Price Lists, and learn how we sell thus. Call at the Seminary and examine the Is a have some 30 in use.

To satisfy those interested that the instruments I dod in an of an "abadda" makes and the are some 30 in use.

satisfy those interested that the instruments I deal in are of no "shoddy" makes, and the bargains I offer, no noug. "and that they may learn of the reliability of the dealer. I give the following list of persons, from smoon soundreds on my books, who have bought instruments of me and know my standing, that inquiries may be addressed.

tog numerous on my books, who have bought instruments of me and know my standing, that inquiries may be adde ed to them:

Rev. C. T. Tocker and Dr. J. Goodhue, of Mason City, Iowa; Elmon Hess, Eaq. Wost Somerset, Niagara Com N. Y.; Messrx, Owen P. Miles, Josish Lee. Wm. Moomey, Josse, Shirk, Jacob Christian, Mrs. Beeler, Mrs. Ann man, John White, Esq., all of Mt. Carroll, Ill.; John Fish, Esq., Savannah, Ill.; Mr. N. R. Webster, Paola, Ill.; D. Z. Howlett, Icare of Lanark (Gazette'), Lanark, Ill.; Miss Emma Fannebacker, Gedar Falls, Iowa; Miss P. T., Iock, Canyon City, Colorado; Mrs. John Robinson, Decettield, N. H.; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Icare of Rev. Dr. J. A. Standard Office; Oblicago; Rev. D. E. Halteman, Delevan, Wis. H. G. Grattan, Esq., Wankon, Iowa; Rev. J. Westover, Nebraska City, Nebraska; Mrs. L. Porter, Behald, Ill.; John Gunn, Red Gak, Iowa; Miss Eva Bro Ironton, Wis.; Mrs. Jennie Reper, Exeter, Neb.; Prof. J. Washburn, and Miss Libbie A. Kimball, Ewing, Ill.; John M. Samders, Carlyle, Ill.; Rev. J. M. Taggari, Palmyra, Neb.; Prof. Will F. Handy, Sank City, Wis.; Mrs. Williams, Esq., and Wm. A. Dains, Elkhorn Grove, Ill.; the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan's Hockadar Valls, Iowa; and E. R. H. Garper, South Hamson, Massachuectts.

I have selected names principally from the parts of the country in which I send the Omazo, but have introduce few names more remote, to show the breadth of territory over which our trade extends, as it does from California



F. A. W. SHIMER, MANACER MT. CARROLL, ILL.

Guitars-From \$3 to \$50.